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BOROUGH OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1960



David J. Jones

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Rugby

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I herewith present the Annual Report on the health of the inhabitants and the sanitary circumstances of the area of the Borough.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid year, 1960, was 50,400, an increase of 1010 over the estimate for 1959—this is the greatest annual increase since 1948, and the total number of live births, viz. 987 was also the highest in the history of Rugby, but in contrast the number of deaths was also the highest recorded in the statistics of the town—570, an increase of 48 over the 1958 total. Since the last census in 1951, the population has shown increases varying from 190 to 1010, but the last 3—4 years the figure has approached 900—1000, and as stated earlier in this paragraph, this year exceeded 1000. The natural increase, *i.e.* excess of births over deaths was 417, and it would seem probable that this trend will continue, bearing in mind the extensive house-building which has, and still is taking place in the Dunchurch Road, Shakespeare Gardens area, and also in Hillmorton and Abbots Farm, as the majority of these new householders are young married persons. If the industry of the town remains fairly constant the population may continue to rise at the increased rate for some years.

Of the 570 deaths which were registered 293 were diseases of the heart and circulatory system, and of this 293, no less than 112 were from coronary artery disease. There were 25 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus—(21 male, 4 female)—which is almost twice the number for 1959. The ages of the persons who died from Lung and Bronchial Cancer ranged from 39 years to 82 years, but 9 were under 60, and an infinite variety of occupations were covered in these deaths.

Infantile mortality was higher—21 against 13 in 1959. Of this total 14 died within the first week from prematurity, birth injuries and congenital malformations.

In the field of environmental hygiene, water supply and sewage disposal must loom large in the coming years. Continued house building, with the earlier mentioned population increase, will emphasise the urgency of implementing the proposals for modifications and additions to the sewage works. The River Board's requirements of a higher quality effluent discharging to the River Avon will emphasise the need to expedite the works to be carried out. Water will soon cease to be a borough liability—the formation of the Rugby Water Board is now almost complete, and the town's adequate supply, so well maintained in the past, will no doubt command thought from the Board as to the increasing and ever increasing demand from the public and industry.

Slum clearance in 1960, was carried out at an increased tempo—and the changing face of parts of the town is evidence of this. Much remains to be done, but rehousing of displaced tenants must keep pace with the destruction of old dwellings. The second phase of the slum clearance programme is now commencing, and it is to be hoped that progress will be as good as in the past year or two.

The personal health services provided by the County Council under the National Health Service Act continue to increase. Domiciliary midwifery takes care of the birth of about half of the total births in the

borough, and great credit is due to the midwives for the great service they render. In spite of staff difficulties from time to time, there was no breakdown in the service. Domiciliary nursing continues to increase, much of the work being in relation to the aged members of the community. Health visiting continued on a high plane—and the work of these specialised nurses cannot be too highly praised.

Domestic Help Service is constantly at full stretch—and at the end of the year 60 part-time helps were employed and they had contributed 60,833 hours work. It cannot be emphasised too much that the good works carried out by these domestic helps maintains many of the aged members of our borough in greater comfort than they might otherwise enjoy. It is a service which is increasing and will continue to do so. The Domestic Help Organiser has maintained the service at a very high level of efficiency and great credit is due to her.

The inspection of food and food premises, as can be seen in the relevant section of the report, has been maintained at a satisfactory level. Sampling of milk is constantly carried on, and this is extremely important, as there is still a percentage of milk sold which is not heat treated—that is on account of Tuberculin Tested milk. One would wish that all milk sold for human consumption was pasteurised—maybe in the not too distant future it will be so.

The figures of animals slaughtered in the abattoir are illuminating—an increase of 200% over 1955, which was the first year following de-control of slaughtering. Conditions were far from satisfactory then—so that the need for a new slaughterhouse is now a matter of urgency, as the Council has appreciated, and it is hoped that the new premises will not now be long delayed.

I acknowledge with much pleasure and gratitude the help and co-operation of all members of the Health Department, without which the department could not function. Mr. Bartlett, the Chief Public Health Inspector, has always been of the greatest assistance in all matters relative to the Borough and to him and the Public Health Inspectorate, I extend my thanks. The Office staff headed by the Chief Clerk, A. J. Newitt, have always given of their best, and never more so than the weeks when special sessions were held during whole weeks for Poliomyelitis vaccinations—many members were in this instance County Council employees, but the work in this field is important to the Borough. My thanks are due to them all.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, I am grateful for the great interest and support which has been given to me throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID J. JONES.

Medical Officer of Health.

THE LAWN,
NEWBOLD ROAD,
RUGBY.

October 1961.

BOROUGH OF RUGBY

1960/61

Mayor: COUNCILLOR J. STRETTON.

Deputy Mayor: COUNCILLOR P. A. BATT.

Members of the Public Health Committee:

COUNCILLOR P. A. BATT (Chairman); COUNCILLORS C. J. ADAMS, P. BARRASS, MISS P. N. BEASLEY, MRS. E. F. MONCK, T. J. NOTT, J. STRETTON.

Public Health Officers of the Authority:

Medical Officer of Health:

DAVID J. JONES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Also holds appointments of:

Medical Officer of Health—Rugby Rural District Council.

Area Medical Officer—Warwickshire County Council.

Divisional School Medical Officer—Warwickshire County Council.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

T. BARTLETT, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. J. MASI, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors:

F. G. PERRY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

S. J. GARROD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 27.3.1960).

A. N. ROSS, M.A.P.H.I.

D. B. LOWER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical Staff:

A. J. NEWITT, Chief Clerk.

MRS. G. BATCHELOR.

H. CARLESS, Pupil Public Health Inspector/Clerk.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1960

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,010
Population (estimated mid-1960)	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,400
Rateable value (1st April, 1960)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£758,853
Product of a penny rate (1960/61)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£3,170

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
Legitimate	..	..	500	443	943	
Illegitimate	..	..	23	21	44	
			523	464	987	19·58
Adjusted birth-rate	..	..	..	..	..	19·39
Still Births			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
Legitimate	..	..	9	8	17	
Illegitimate	..	..	1	—	1	
			10	8	18	0·36
						<i>Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</i>
						17·91
Deaths			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
All causes	..	..	297	273	570	11·31
Adjusted death-rate	..	..	..	..	..	12·10
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Infant Mortality			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births</i>
Legitimate	..	..	10	9	19	19·25
Illegitimate	..	..	—	2	2	2·03
			10	11	21	21·28

Deaths from	Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	86
„	„	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	3
„	„	Measles	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>
„	„	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>

The Registrar General has again supplied comparability factors for births and deaths for each area. These factors are applied to the crude rates to enable accurate comparisons to be made between different areas in the country.

Population

The mid-year population of the Borough as estimated by the Registrar-General was 50,400, an increase of 1,010 over the figure for the previous year and the greatest increase since 1948. The natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, was 417.

Births

The number of births assigned to the Borough for 1960 was 987, the highest ever recorded. There were 44 illegitimate births, 7 more than in 1959, representing 4.45% of the total births in the Borough. The adjusted live birth rates for the years 1956—1960 are given below.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Rugby	14.67	15.42	16.61	17.70	19.39
Warwickshire ..	16.43	17.15	17.12	17.63	17.76

Still Births

There were 18 still births during the year, one of which was illegitimate, giving a rate of 17.91 per thousand total births. Comparative rates for Rugby and Warwickshire for the past five years are shown in the following table.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Rugby	15.51	23.44	25.18	18.89	17.91
Warwickshire ..	21.68	16.97	20.60	17.70	17.51

Deaths

The number of deaths assigned to the Borough for the year was 570, the highest ever on record. The death rate of 12.10 per thousand population, showed an increase of 0.69 over the figure for the previous year. The total number of deaths for the years 1956—1960 are shown below.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Rugby M.B. .. (No. of deaths) ..	11.88 (509)	10.63 (469)	12.12 (539)	11.41 (522)	12.10 (570)
Warwickshire ..	11.19	10.92	10.98	11.50	11.41

Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths were recorded during the year.

Infant Mortality

The number of infants who died under the age of one year rose from 13 in 1959 to 21 in 1960, giving a death rate of 21.28 per thousand live births.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Rugby	18.62	16.00	8.61	14.72	21.28
Warwickshire ..	19.38	18.50	20.83	19.45	19.47

Neo Natal Deaths

Of the 21 infants mentioned above, 17 died within twenty-eight days of birth, giving a death rate of 17.22 per thousand live births. As will be seen from the table below, the cause of death in 9 cases was immaturity.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Causes of Death	Age in Weeks					Total
	1	2	3	4	5-52	
1. Congenital malformations	1	—	—	—	1	2
2. Diseases of early infancy:						
(a) Birth injury	1	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Immaturity	9	1	—	—	—	10
(c) Other.. ..	3	—	—	—	—	3
3. Postnatal asphyxia and Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	1
4. Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	1	2
5. Acute nephritis	—	—	—	—	1	1
6. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals ..	16	1	—	—	4	21

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1960.

							<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..		4	—	4
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..		—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..		—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..		—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	..	..	..	..		—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..		—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..		—	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..		—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..		1	—	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..		4	4	8
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..		21	4	25
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..		—	10	10
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..		—	6	6
14.	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..		17	20	37
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..		3	1	4
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..		3	6	9
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..		38	47	85
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..		73	39	112
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..		5	5	10
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..		31	33	64
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..		9	15	24
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..		1	1	2
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..		12	12	24
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..		20	8	28
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..		3	4	7
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..		6	2	8
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..		2	1	3
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..		4	2	6
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..		1	—	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..		—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..		2	2	4
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..		18	31	49
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..		7	5	12
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..		7	11	18
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..		5	4	9
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..		—	—	—
<i>Total</i>							297	273	570

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

The bacteriological examination of water, milk, food and ice cream samples, and of specimens taken in connection with cases of notifiable diseases are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

This service is directed by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health, and the laboratory for this area is situated at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry. My thanks are due to the Medical Director of the Laboratory, Dr. J. E. M. Whitehead, for his co-operation throughout the year.

The chemical analysis of water and sewage samples submitted by the Borough Surveyor cannot be undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory and these samples are sent to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, for examination.

Local Health Authority Services

The services provided by the Warwickshire County Council under the National Health Service Acts, with the exception of ambulance and mental health services, are administered locally on a day-to-day basis and functioned satisfactorily throughout the year. The Borough and Rugby Rural District combine to form the Eastern Area of the County for this purpose.

Domiciliary Nursing Service

A list of Health Visitors, Midwives and Nurses is given below:—

<i>Health Visitors</i>		<i>Tel. No.:</i>
Miss J. H. Boddy	17 Westgate Road, Rugby	Rugby 2491
Miss M. M. Brooks	19 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5385
Miss K. M. Burrell	8 Avon St., Clifton-on-Dunsmore	
Miss C. Haycock	13 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5004
Miss D. W. Leech	56 Linnell Road, Rugby	Rugby 2902
Miss J. Nyilassy	24 Queensferry Close, Bilton	Rugby 2814
Miss J. O. Waite	24 Deepmore Road, Rugby	
Miss A. M. Welham	24 Queensferry Close, Bilton	Rugby 2814
<i>Midwives</i>		<i>Tel. No.</i>
Miss K. L. Cooper	15 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5386
Miss M. Freeman	15 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5386
Mrs. D. C. Kenyon	37 Millfields Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 6077
Mrs. C. McKay	2 Carlton Road, Rugby	Rugby 5760
Miss D. E. Metcalfe	42 Rosewood Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 3952
Miss E. Mews	50 Bromwich Road, Rugby	Rugby 5469
Miss G. Schofield	69 Parkfield Road, Rugby	Rugby 5732
Miss J. Turner	70 Rugby Rd., Clifton-on-D'sm're	Rugby 2874
<i>District Nurses</i>		<i>Tel. No.</i>
Mrs. R. Archbold	17 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 4448
Miss A. Grubb	58 Linnell Road, Rugby	Rugby 2905
Miss V. M. Jalland	46 Deepmore Road, Rugby	Rugby 5115

*District Nurses**Tel. No.*

Mrs. D. E. Luxton	112 Tennyson Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 6087
Miss D. E. Merrick	152 Lower Hillmorton Rd., Rugby	Rugby 2829
Mrs. R. K. Twyford	9 Warren Road, Rugby	Rugby 3705

District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors.

Miss I. Adeosun	48 Bromwich Road, Rugby	Rugby 5435
Mrs. P. M. Lower	35 Richmond Road, Rugby	Rugby 6855

All messages relating to nursing, should be sent to the above or to the Area Nursing Office at the Public Health Department, The Lawn, Newbold Road, Rugby.

Domestic Help Service

Application for domestic help should be made to the Organiser, Mrs. R. Watts, The Lawn, Newbold Road, Rugby.

Centres and Clinics

Owing to the increased attendance, the Bilton Child Welfare Centre is now held weekly. A list of the Clinics in the town is given below:—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>When held</i>
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	Temple Street Clinic	Every Wednesday afternoon
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES:		
Bilton	Church House, Bilton	Every Wednesday afternoon
Hillmorton ..	Dorothy Fenwick Memorial Hall	Every Monday afternoon
New Bilton ..	Methodist Hall, Lawford Road	Every Wednesday afternoon
Newbold ..	Church Hall, Newbold	First and third Friday afternoon in each month
Rokeby	Rokeby County Primary School	First and third Saturday morning in each month
Temple Street Dental	Temple Street Clinic The Bungalow, Temple Street	Every Tuesday and Friday afternoon Daily (Emergency treatment only 9.00 a.m.—10.00 a.m. At other times by appointment)
Minor Ailments ..	Temple Street Clinic	Every Monday and Thursday morning
Ophthalmic ..	Temple Street Clinic	Every Wednesday and Friday morning, and first and third Wednesday afternoon each month (by appointment)
Speech Therapy ..	Temple Street Clinic	Thursdays (by appointment)

The treatment of scabies and pediculosis is also carried out at the Temple Street Clinic when necessary.

The Clinics and Welfare Centres are staffed by medical officers, specialists and nurses employed by the County Council, and voluntary workers assist in the Child Welfare Centres.

Care and After Care Service

Certain items of nursing equipment are available on free loan during periods of illness and convalescence. Applications should be made to the District Nurse or to this office.

Admission to a Convalescent Home following illness can also be arranged through the County Council's scheme. This is free for school children but adults are asked to contribute in accordance with their financial circumstances. All applications which must be accompanied by a request from the applicant's own medical practitioner should be made to this office.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No action was necessary under this section during the year. Two or three cases were investigated, but it was possible to persuade the patients to go into hospital without having to resort to Court Orders.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The percentages of supply obtained from the several sources of supply during the year ended 31st March, 1961, were as follows:—

River Avon—Stanford Reservoir	..	..	..	..	35.7 %
River Avon—Brownsover	..	..	..	..	54.1 %
River Swift—Cosford Feeder	..	..	..	..	10.2 %
					<hr/> 100.0 % <hr/>

The total quantity of water supplied, 1,206,160,000 gallons was 93,070,000 gallons more than in the previous year.

The whole of the Borough, with the exception of 15 houses, is supplied with water from the public mains, with 47 houses taking a supply from standpipes.

The resident attendant at Stanford Reservoir makes regular inspections of the whole of the catchment area, and permission to enter the Reservoir grounds is restricted.

Bacteriological and chemical analyses have been made at regular intervals during the year to determine the quality of the supply and to ensure that the standard is maintained.

Drainage and Sewerage

The main sewage disposal works is situated at Newbold, where the dry weather flow is estimated to be 2,549,000 gallons. At the second works in Hillmorton, the flow is 384,000 gallons. Treatment at both works consists of settling tanks, percolating filters, followed by humus tanks with some land irrigation. Practically the whole of the Borough is drained to the public sewerage system, and in most cases the foul and surface water systems are separate or partially separate.

Samples were taken at various stages of treatment from both works at intervals throughout the year. The analyses of the final effluent at the Main Works gave results within the Royal Commission's standard. A scheme for the improvement of the Works is being prepared.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The system of refuse collection and disposal comes under the direction of the Borough Surveyor. Collections are made approximately every seven or eight days, and disposal is by means of controlled tipping at a point on the outskirts of the Borough. The use of Gammesane dust spread over the tipping face has achieved control over fly breeding and crickets.

**BOROUGH OF RUGBY—WATER UNDERTAKING.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIED.**

Year ended 31st March	Total quantity supplied for the year				Estimated population in Borough	Average quantity per day			Average quantity per head per day Borough				
	To Borough		To Rural Districts	Total		To Borough	To Rural Districts	Total	Domes- tic	Trade	Total		
	Domestic	Trade										Domestic	Trade
1947	356,903,458	251,524,956	113,341,586	721,770,000	977,818	689,109	310,525	1,977,452	43,410	22.29	15.87	38.16	
1948	396,289,760	266,988,240	128,832,000	792,110,000	1,082,759	729,476	352,000	2,164,235	44,090	24.55	16.54	41.09	
1949	363,768,250	265,983,450	122,048,300	751,800,000	996,625	728,722	334,379	2,059,726	44,420	22.43	16.40	38.83	
1950	363,230,460	276,703,940	132,895,600	772,830,000	992,412	758,093	364,098	2,114,603	45,860	21.64	16.53	38.17	
1951	395,498,360	286,112,140	126,942,500	808,553,000	1,084,166	783,047	347,787	2,215,214	46,780	23.17	16.73	39.90	
1952	402,373,650	289,634,350	132,682,000	824,690,000	1,099,381	791,350	362,519	2,253,250	45,418	24.20	17.42	41.62	
1953	462,127,210	300,379,590	139,837,200	902,344,000	1,266,102	822,961	383,113	2,472,176	46,200	27.42	17.86	45.28	
1954	477,564,960	302,907,040	151,308,000	931,780,000	1,308,399	829,881	414,542	2,552,822	46,400	28.20	17.88	46.08	
1955	495,330,200	318,559,800	147,540,000	961,430,000	1,357,069	872,767	404,219	2,634,055	46,590	29.14	18.73	47.87	
1956	524,855,000	357,580,000	158,845,000	1,041,280,000	1,434,000	977,000	434,000	2,845,000	46,790	30.65	20.88	51.53	
1957	529,442,000	326,680,000	161,878,000	1,018,000,000	1,451,000	895,000	443,000	2,789,000	47,110	30.80	19.00	49.80	
1958	566,156,000	347,389,000	169,305,000	1,082,850,000	1,551,000	952,000	464,000	2,967,000	48,080	32.24	19.80	52.04	
1959	531,684,000	368,896,000	185,040,000	1,085,620,000	1,456,000	1,011,000	507,000	2,974,000	48,470	30.09	20.85	50.94	
1960	538,624,000	368,812,000	205,653,000	1,113,090,000	1,471,000	1,007,000	563,000	3,041,000	49,390	29.78	20.39	50.17	
1961	602,850,000	400,026,000	203,284,000	1,206,160,000	1,652,000	1,096,000	557,000	3,305,000	50,400	32.78	21.75	54.53	

Scavenging

Two mechanical sweepers are used for all carriageways in the built-up portion of the Borough, and 21 street scavengers are employed to deal with footpaths and the general cleanliness of the streets.

Street gullies are cleansed mechanically, and the vehicle is used both for the flushing of sewers and gulley cleansing.

Swimming Pools

The indoor swimming pool at the Regent Street Baths has a capacity of approximately 85,000 gallons. The water is filtered by a Royles filtration plant, and chlorinated before entering the pool. Samples of water submitted for examination at intervals throughout the year were all reported to be suitable for swimming bath purposes.

At the open air pool in Newbold Road, where the capacity is 250,000 gallons, the water is filtered and chlorinated by a Paterson plant. Analyses of the water showed it to be of satisfactory organic quality and of a high standard of bacterial purity.

Rodent Control

There has been a slight increase in the number of complaints of infestation by comparison with last year, the number having risen from 240 to 261.

Some fluctuation is inevitable though some of the increase is due to building operations taking place close to the Borough boundaries, where food scraps, left in and around mess huts, have proved attractive to rats. All have been dealt with successfully and no build up of rats has occurred. It is, however, apparent that constant care and attention is required to prevent infestations becoming established and reaching major proportions.

SEWERS. No test baiting was done during the year, as it was thought a longer period between tests was justified by reason of the excellent negative and near negative results over the past four years.

DWELLING HOUSES. As in previous years the majority of complaints received are in respect of dwelling house infestations many of which are of mice. None have been large and all have been successfully treated, the service being given free.

BUSINESS PREMISES. During the year 51 treatments were carried out and costs recovered in all cases.

CORPORATION PREMISES. Routine surveys and treatments have been carried out, 11 in respect of rats and 2 in respect of mice. These low numbers are very satisfactory having regard to the attractive nature of refuse tips and sewage works.

Verminous Premises

The pests dealt with by the Sanitary Assistant and the 187 visits necessary are analysed in the table below:—

17 in respect of wood borers.
158 in respect of other insect pests.
12 barrier treatments.

The barrier treatments are carried out in new Council houses before occupation.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

Details of action taken are tabulated below:—

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	25	120	—	—
(2) Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	149		3	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	7		—	—
<i>Total</i>	181	120	3	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences re- lating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	3	—	—	—

As regards bakehouses the position generally is satisfactory.

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork

There are only a few outworkers employed within the Borough, three are engaged in the tailoring trade and one in the manufacture of knitwear. There were no cases of default in sending lists to the Council or of instances of work in unwholesome premises and no necessity for proceedings under Sections 110 and 111 of the Act.

Clean Air Act, 1956

During the year 165 visits have been made, a considerable number of which were in connection with the measuring instruments situated at Grange High School, Newbold-on-Avon. These instruments consist of: (1) a deposit gauge which collects rain and dust and grit; (2) a volumetric instrument which enables a known quantity of air to be drawn through a filter paper, and passed through a wash bottle by means of which a determination can be made of the smoke content of the atmosphere and the acid gases present; and (3) a lead peroxide candle.

The deposit gauge bottle is changed once monthly but daily readings are taken of the volumetric instrument when the filter papers are also changed. By titration with standard solutions the acidity of the wash bottle contents is determined and this is done by selected scholars at the Grange High School. The density of the smoke stain on the filter paper is ascertained by means of a reflectometer and this has been carried out by the Analyst to the Warwickshire Clean Air Council, but in the near future reflectometers will be supplied to various Local Authorities and this work carried out by their Public Health Inspectors.

The results obtained from the instruments over nearly four years are beginning to become useful for purposes of comparison but at least another year should run before any attempt is made to carry out an analysis of these results.

It is appreciated that the co-operation of the Headmaster, staff and scholars of the Grange High School very materially assists in the collection of the data now being obtained.

Smoke observations on various chimneys showed that although no statutory nuisances were being committed, improvement should be possible and in any case would have to be achieved if and when smoke control areas are declared and come into operation. Such improvements are being achieved.

Canal Boats

There was one inspection carried out during the year of a long boat converted for holiday use.

Shops Act, 1950

Most visits made to shops are for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 but the number made specifically for the purposes of the Shops Act was 94.

No contraventions were observed which required the service of notices.

Petroleum Acts

As from January 1960 all installations were required to comply with the new conditions of licence, and most of the necessary modifications were carried out by that date. These involved, where necessary, the modernising of the electrical equipment of pumps and the fitting of devices limiting the amount of petroleum spirit which can be delivered at any one time.

In very few instances the modifications were not completed in time.

Since most of this work was done in 1959 the number of visits to installations fell slightly to 177, a number of which were routine visits of inspection.

General

An analysis of complaints received will be found in the table which follows:—

<i>Cause of Complaint</i>	<i>Number Received</i>
Housing Defects	71
Defective Dustbins	2
Drainage Defects, etc.	159
Animals, Birds, etc. improperly kept	4
Conditions in Factories	2
Offensive Accumulations	7
Overcrowding	4
Rats and Mice	261
Filthy and/or Verminous Premises	11
Smell Nuisances	18
Insect Pests	76
Miscellaneous	9
Smoke Nuisances	6
<i>Total</i> ..	630

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1960

	<i>Visits</i>
Dwelling Houses	1,397
Overcrowding	6
Verminous	42
Tents, Vans and Sheds	10
Accumulations	15
Animals and Birds	8
Cesspools	3
Clean Air Act	165
Drainage	327
Drain Tests	20
Factories Act	120
Interviews	498
Pail Closets	2
Rats and Mice	14
Refuse Collection and Disposal	25
Rivers and Streams	26
Sewers, etc.	402
Shops Act	94
Water Closets	38
Water Supply	2
Slaughterhouse	1,090
General Food	216
Meat Shops	337
Food Preparation	133
Ice Cream	29
Bakehouses	55
Markets	134
Milk and Dairies	228
Food and Drugs Sampling	248
Bacteriological Sampling	304
Biological Sampling	24
Entertainment Houses	1
Infectious Diseases	121
Licensed Premises.. .. .	132
Petroleum Acts	177
Miscellaneous	76
Rent Act	28
Public Conveniences	2
Canal Boats	1
Knackers Yards	1
Offensive Trades	1
<i>Total</i> ..	6,552

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1960

	<i>Served</i>		<i>Complied with</i>	
	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health Acts	93	27	105	19
Factories Acts	1	—	1	—
Rugby Corporation Acts ..	—	—	—	—
Shops Act	—	—	1	—
Food and Drugs Act	5	—	5	—
Petroleum Acts	—	—	—	—
Rugby Urban District Council Act	—	—	—	—
Food Hygiene Regulations ..	12	—	5	—
Sanitary Accommodation Regulations	2	—	—	—
<i>Total</i> ..	113	27	117	19

During the year the Sanitary Assistant made 2,527 visits as follows:—

Miscellaneous	2,017
Condemned Food Collections	147
Disinfestation and Treatment ..	187
Drainage	168
Disinfections	8
<i>Total</i> ..	<u>2,527</u>

SECTION D. HOUSING

The total number of houses owned by the Corporation prior to the War was 728 of which number 116 were erected by the Rural District Council prior to the extension of the Borough Boundary.

Since the War, to the end of 1960, the number of houses erected in the town is as follows:—

Corporation:—

Parkfield	..	60	Temporary Arcon 2 bedroom bungalows.
Station	..	54	Temporary Tarran 2 bedroom bungalows.
Millfields	..	12	3 bedroom houses.
Overslade	..	44	2 bedroom bungalows.
Overslade	..	272	3 bedroom houses.
Overslade	..	550	3 bedroom B.I.S.F. houses.
Overslade	..	12	1 bedroom flats.
Overslade	..	12	2 bedroom flats.
Deepmore	..	24 (24)	1 bedroom flats.
Deepmore	..	6 (6)	2 bedroom maisonettes.
Newbold			
(Glebe Estate)		60	2 bedroom flats.
Newbold			
(Glebe Estate)		44	2 bedroom bungalows.
Newbold			
(Glebe Estate)		256	3 bedroom houses.
Lawford Lane		30	3 bedroom houses.
Rokeby Estate		8	1 bedroom flats.
Rokeby Estate		60	2 bedroom houses.
Rokeby Estate		61	3 bedroom houses.
Rokeby Estate		8	4 bedroom houses.
Parkfield Road		22	3 bedroom houses.
Abbotts Farm			
Estate	..	179	3 bedroom houses.
Abbotts Farm			
Estate	..	1	4 bedroom house.
Abbotts Farm			
Estate	..	49	2 bedroom houses.
Abbotts Farm			
Estate	..	19	2 bedroom flats.
Abbotts Farm			
Estate	..	63	1 bedroom flats.
Bilton Road			
(Maisonettes			
over shops)		6	3 bedroom flats.
Private	..	2,261 (370)	
Rebuilding			
(War-destroyed)		7	
Kingsway Housing			
Association	..	367	
<hr/>			
Total		4,547	
<hr/>			

NOTE.—Figures inside brackets denote housing accommodation completed during 1960.

The following table gives details of the numbers and types of houses let by the Corporation during 1960.

Col. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Month 1960	Pre-War Houses						New Accommodation							Post-War Accommodation re-Lets										Sub- Total Cols. 1/21	(a) Exchanges (b) Transfers (a) (b)	Total No. of Tenancies Allocated
	N.P.	P.	B.	Houses		Flats		Bunga- lows	Houses	B.I.S.F. Houses	Flats	Pre- fabs.	Bunga- lows													
Jan.	2	3	4	3	4		2	3	4					2	3	4	7	2				13	3		16	
Feb.	1					1								1	2	4	4					12	15	3	30	
March		1	1			2								3	5	5	4			1		12	4		16	
April						1									2	2	4		1			8	8	3	19	
May						1									3	3	5			1		10	13	3	26	
June						1								2			2		1			6	4	4	14	
July															2	2	2				1	6	6		12	
August										18	3			2	2	2	4		1			30	5	4	39	
Sept.		1			1										2	2	2				1	7	1		8	
October		1													1	1	2		1	1		8	15	7	30	
Nov.		1													1	1	2				1	5	4		9	
Dec.		1				2				6	3				2		1					17	5	1	23	
Sub-Tot'ls	1	7	—	1	1	7	—	—	—	24	6	—	—	10	26	—	35	5	4	4	3	134	83	25	242	
TOTAL	17						30							87												

Number of houses let: 134
 Number of persons (including children) rehoused: 469

NOTE.—N.P.2 — Non-Parlour 2 bedroom type.
 N.P.3 — Non-Parlour 3 bedroom type.
 N.P.4 — Non-Parlour 4 bedroom type.
 P.3 — Parlour 3 bedroom type.
 P.4 — Parlour 4 bedroom type.
 B. — Bungalow.

OCTOBER, 1961.

Housing Conditions

The number of complaints arising from housing conditions has increased a little over last year. This is interesting, as for the previous three years the figure had declined. This was thought to be attributable to the repair work carried out in consequence of action under the Rent Act 1957. The Tables below will show that applications under this Act have fallen very considerably and it may be that the number of complaints will now rise.

Action taken to deal with unfit houses has resulted in two Clearance Areas being declared and two Clearance Orders made in respect of eight houses, one Closing Order made in respect of one house, and four Demolition orders made in respect of four houses. Confirmation of four Clearance Orders have been received from the Minister in respect of 36 houses and of one Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of 37 houses.

The action taken under the Rent Act 1957 is indicated in the following tables:—

TABLE A

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	..	..	3
Notices of Intention to Serve Certificates	..	..	..	..	3
Applications withdrawn	..	..	..	..	—
Applications returned to applicants	..	..	..	..	—
Applications refused	..	..	..	..	—

TABLE B

Notices of intention to serve Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	3
Undertakings given by landlords	..	..	2
Work completed within 3 weeks of notice	..	..	—
Certificates issued	..	..	1

TABLE C

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	..	2
Certificates cancelled	..	2
Cancellations refused	..	—
Tenancies lapsed before cancellation	..	—
Applications returned to applicants	..	—

TABLE D

Applications for Certificates as to the remedying of defects which landlords had undertaken to remedy	..	..	..	..	—
Certificates issued	..	..	..	..	—
Tenancies lapsed before certification	..	..	..	..	—

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

Slaughtering arrangements at the Public Abattoir have remained stable throughout the year. The Contractor, who is also a wholesale butcher acting as Agent for the Corporation, carried out the slaughtering of food animals for himself and other persons. All charges are collected by the Corporation and payment is made to the Contractor on a headage basis.

The following tables will show that the throughput of the Abattoir has increased by roughly 4% in the number of animals slaughtered during the year. This year's total represents an approximate increase of 200% over 1955 which was the first full year following decontrol.

Having regard to the increase in throughput mentioned above, that there should be an increase in the weight of meat condemned is not unexpected but there is only a loose relationship between these two figures. However, while it is noted that the number of cows slaughtered has more than doubled, and the weight of cow beef and offals (particularly the latter) has increased from nearly 28,000 lbs. to over 50,000 lbs., the percentage of cows found to be suffering from tuberculosis again decreased, from 10.28% last year to 2.45% this year. Only one calf was found to be affected with tuberculosis.

As in past years all animals slaughtered have been inspected, but the further increase in throughput to a total of 35,857 animals taken with the weight of meat condemned of over 36 tons, gives some indication of the amount of work carried out in this field alone by the Public Health Inspectors, and is a measure of the responsibility involved in deciding upon the fitness or otherwise of this meat for human consumption.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle Excl. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number Killed	2,317	4,717	16,024	11,235	1,564	—	35,857
Number Inspected	2,317	4,717	16,024	11,235	1,564	—	35,857
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci —</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned	8	34	241	25	30	—	340
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	248	1,589	692	417	35	—	2,976
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	10.83	35.39	5.82	3.93	4.22	—	9.26
<i>Tuberculosis only —</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned	2	5	—	8	—	—	15
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	44	110	—	190	1	—	345
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.99	2.45	—	1.76	0.06	—	1.00
<i>Cysticercosis —</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	0.04	0.02	—	—	—	—	0.01

MEAT CONDEMNED

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Whole Carcases</i>		<i>Part Carcases</i>		<i>Offals</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
Beasts	10	2,847	12	519	276	5,762
Cows	39	15,271	42	1,901	1,658	33,123
Sheep	241	9,705	50	374	642	3,148
Pigs	33	1,041	27	209	580	5,234
Calves	30	1,322	1	3	35	367
<i>Total</i>	353	30,186	132	3,006	3,191	47,634

GRAND TOTAL 36 tons, 1 cwt., 2 qrs., 1 stone, 4 lbs.

Food Inspection

Foods condemned, other than meat at the abattoir, are shown in the table that follows:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Cheese	104
Egg	113
Fish	508
Flour	60
Fruit	1,552
Meat	1,157
Milk and Cream..	160
Sausage	7
Soup	26
Vegetables	10,521
Sugar and Syrup..	226
<i>Total</i>	14,434 lbs.

The majority of these condemnations arise from food stuffs being submitted to the Department for examination.

Food and Drugs

Two hundred and ten samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis and the table given below summarises the results obtained and the action taken:—

Article	Formal		Informal		Action Taken
	Gen- uine	Adult- erated	Gen- uine	Adult- erated	
Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce	—	—	1	—	Unsatisfactory informal sample No. 5. Unsatisfactorily labelled (Sp. Aether Nit. declared on label but not present). Re-sampled formally. Unsatisfactory Formal Sample No. 67. Deficient of Spirit of Nitrous ether. Vendor warned and in future this ingredient will not appear on label.
Banana Flakes	—	—	1	—	
Batter Mix	—	—	1	—	
Beef Curry with Rice ..	—	—	1	—	
Beef Soup	—	—	1	—	
Bitter Orange	—	—	1	—	
Blackberry Juice	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant and Aniseed Cough Balsam ..	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Fruit Drink	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Vitamin C Drink	—	—	1	—	
Brawn	1	—	—	—	
Bronchial Balsam	—	—	1	—	
Butter	15	—	1	—	
Butter Drops	—	—	1	—	
Butter Madeira Cake ..	—	—	1	—	
Candied Peel	—	—	1	—	
Cheese	—	—	1	—	
Cheese Crisps	—	—	1	—	
Cherry Genoa Cake	—	—	1	—	
Chocolate Sponge Pudding	—	—	1	—	
Chocolate Spread	—	—	1	—	
Christmas Pudding	—	—	1	—	
Codiene Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	—	2	—	
Cold and Influenza Mixture	—	1	—	1	
Cooking Oil	—	—	1	—	
Condensed Cream of Chicken Soup	—	—	2	—	
Cough Linctus	—	—	1	—	
Cough Treatment	—	—	1	—	
Cream	—	—	2	—	
Cream Cheese Spread ..	—	—	1	—	
Cream of Chicken Soup ..	—	—	1	—	
Cream of Mushroom Soup	—	—	2	—	
Creamed Rice Milk Pudding	—	—	1	—	
Custard Powder	—	—	1	—	
Dairy Cream Sponge	—	—	1	—	
Dried Mixed Vegetables ..	—	—	1	—	
Dripping	—	—	1	—	
Eucalyptus Oil	—	—	1	—	
Evaporated Milk	—	—	1	—	
Evaporated Milk (Unsweetened)	—	—	1	—	
Fish Cakes	—	—	1	—	
Flour Self Raising	—	—	3	—	
Flour	—	—	1	—	
French Mustard	—	—	1	—	
Fruit Drink	—	—	1	—	
Gelatine	1	—	1	—	
Gin	2	—	—	—	
Ground Almonds	—	—	2	—	
Ground Rice	—	—	2	—	
Ham and Beef Luncheon Meat	—	—	2	—	
Honey	—	—	2	—	
Indigestion and Stomach Mix	—	—	1	—	
Indigestion Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Instant Coffee	—	—	4	—	

Article	Formal		Informal		Action Taken
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	
Jam	—	—	1	—	
Juniper Backache Pills ..	—	—	1	—	
Lard	3	—	—	—	
Lemon Cheese	—	—	1	—	
Luncheon Meat	—	—	2	—	
Luncheon Veal Loaf	—	—	1	—	
Luncheon Pork	—	—	2	—	
Malt Vinegar	1	—	2	—	
Malt and Cod Liver Oil ..	—	—	1	—	
Margarine	—	—	1	—	
Marmalade	—	—	1	—	
Marzipan	—	—	1	—	
Menthol and Eucalyptus Oil	—	—	1	—	
Menthol and Eucalyptus					
Sweets	—	—	—	1	Unsatisfactory Informal Sample No. 92. Wrongly described as sweets B.P. Manufacturers have altered label.
Milk	56	3	—	—	Unsatisfactory Formal Sample No. 16. Deficient of 3% Fat. Resampled. Unsatisfactory Formal Sample No. 18. Deficient of 3% Fat. Repeat sample of 16. Dairyman warned. Unsatisfactory Formal Sample No. 79. Deficient of 16.5% Fat. "Appeal to Cow" samples taken and cows removed from herd.
Milk Diet	—	—	1	—	
Mincemeat	—	—	4	—	
Minced Beef and Onions ..	—	—	1	—	
Minced Chicken	—	—	1	—	
Mu-Cron Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Non-Brewed Condiment ..	—	—	1	—	
Orange Squash	—	—	1	—	
Oatmeal	—	—	1	—	
Panaleve Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Piccalilli	—	—	2	—	
Pork Dripping	—	—	1	—	
Pork Luncheon Meat	—	—	2	—	
Pressed Beef	1	—	—	—	
Rum	1	—	—	—	
Salmon Spread	—	—	2	—	
Sausage Beef	3	—	—	—	
Sausage Pork	7	—	4	—	
Stuffed Pork Roll	—	—	1	—	
Suet Shredded	—	—	1	—	
Sugarless Table Jelly	—	—	1	—	
Sultana Pudding	—	—	1	—	
Tartare Sauce	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Ketchup	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Catsup	—	—	1	—	
Tonic Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Vitamin Iron Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Vitamin Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Whisky	3	—	—	—	
White Pepper	2	—	—	—	
TOTAL	91	4	113	2	

The number of samples taken is just in excess of the 4 per 1,000 of population standard.

Milk and Dairies

There are registered within the Borough 30 distributors of milk.

Licences have been issued to use the designations shown in respect of the milk sold, and where also shown to process the milks as follows:—

20 to deal in milk designated "Tuberculin Tested".

4 to pasteurize and deal in milk designated "Pasteurised".

1 to sterilize and deal in milk designated "Sterilized".

26 to deal in milk designated as "Pasteurised" or "Sterilized".

In addition three producers from outside the Borough and four within the Borough holding producers' licences, retail milk designated as "Tuberculin Tested".

The following table shows the number of samples of milk examined:—

Grade of Milk		Pasteurised		Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised		Tuberculin Tested		Sterilized		Channel Isles		Total	
Type of Test		Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.
T.B. Inoculation	..	8	—	5	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	31	—
B. Abortus Inoculation	..	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Methylene Blue	..	146	1	35	—	21	2	—	—	—	—	202	3
Phosphatase	..	143	4	35	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	201	4
Turbidity	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	26	—
Chemical	..	34	2	8	1	4	—	1	—	9	—	56	3
TOTAL	..	331	7	83	1	84	2	27	—	9	—	534	10

In addition to the above results two tuberculosis and one B. abortus inoculation tests were void due to intercurrent infection causing the deaths of the guinea pigs involved.

During the year 7 methylene blue and 16 phosphatase tests were declared void.

Pasteurising plants, of which there are four in the Borough, are visited frequently, when they are checked and records examined. The Table still shows too many unsatisfactory results.

All plants operating are small batch holder type, not in continuous operation, and, as was commented upon last year, it is questionable whether these, together with the ancillary equipment, can be run either efficiently or economically.

Food Premises

Although the number of visits made to food premises has risen, the effect of stabilization after the inevitable increase of activity, consequent upon the operation of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, has made a large number of revisits not so necessary. The total of visits this year was 1,132 and the improvement which has been achieved is being well maintained. Co-operation on the part of occupiers of premises generally is very satisfactory.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 came into operation on 1st October, 1960.

Ice Cream

It is satisfactory to note that all ice cream samples submitted were either in Grades I or II.

The grading scheme is primarily an advisory service and results are considered over a period of six months. It is considered satisfactory if 80% of samples submitted fall in Grades I and II. That 100% of the samples were so classified gives rise to the satisfaction expressed above.

There are two manufacturers of ice cream registered in the Borough, one of whom is using the complete cold mix method of preparation. The number of dealers registered has risen to 158 of whom all sell ice cream prepacked and four of these also in loose form. The majority obtained their supplies from large manufacturers outside the Borough. Nine vendors from neighbouring towns sell ice cream in the Borough, all of whom, with one exception, sell prepacked ice cream.

A total of 37 samples were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Coventry for examination and provisional grading. The results of those examinations are shown in the following table:—

	<i>Grades</i>	1	2	3	4	<i>Total</i>
Hot Mix	Loose	2	—	—	—	2
	Pre-packed	26	2	—	—	28
Cold Mix	Loose	2	2	—	—	4
	Pre-packed	3	—	—	—	3
	Total	33	4	—	—	37
	%	89	11	—	—	—

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Again, in 1960, there was no major outbreak of Infectious Disease. It will be seen that one case of Anterior Poliomyelitis occurred in the town. A little girl was affected, and she has residual paralysis of one leg.

Immunisation procedures against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, and Poliomyelitis continued through the year, through the medium of the Local Authority Welfare and special clinics, and also by the medical practitioners. In April, the routine of protective inoculations was altered, following a report issued on the proceedings of a Committee held during the previous year. The time-table of inoculations is carried out in accordance with the following schedule.

<i>Approx. Age</i>	<i>Vaccine</i>	<i>Interval</i>	<i>Injection</i>
2-6 months	COMBINED diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough	One month or more	A
	COMBINED diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough		B
	COMBINED diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough		C
7-10 months	POLIOMYELITIS		D
	POLIOMYELITIS		E
12 months	SMALLPOX	—	F
15-18 months	COMBINED diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough	—	G
	POLIOMYELITIS	—	H
School entry	COMBINED diphtheria and tetanus ..	—	I
8-9 years	COMBINED diphtheria and tetanus ..	—	J
	SMALLPOX revaccination	—	K
10-15 years	TUBERCULOSIS (B.C.G.)	—	L

Injectons A to H are given at the Clinic or by the family doctor. Injectons I to L are given at School or by the family doctor.

A copy of this schedule is given to every mother on the first visit of the Health Visitor and it serves to remind the mothers when inoculations are due. It will be noted that the number of smallpox vaccinations administered to children under the age of 1 year, was considerably less than in 1959. This is due to the fact that the new scheme came into operation in April, 1960, and it will be seen that the procedure is not carried out until the baby is 12 months old. Thus no babies born after April, 1960, would be vaccinated against smallpox until April, 1961. The procedure is postponed until this stage because it is the general concensus of opinion that reactions are much less likely to occur.

There was a slight increase in the number of cases on the Tuberculosis register. The scheme for X-ray of all new entrants to the hostel within a stated period of admission continued, and it is now an integral part of the hostel administration. It has indeed proved to be an admirable scheme, in that unknown "open" cases of respiratory infection have been picked up by this routine X-ray on admission, and the spread of the disease from such cases eliminated by speedy removal to hospital for treatment.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(other than Tuberculosis), 1955-1960
(FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION)

<i>Disease</i>	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Scarlet Fever	36	45	26	41	52	10
Whooping Cough	78	140	35	2	8	38
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic ..	3	—	—	4	—	1
Non-paralytic	1	—	1	—	—	—
Measles	1,428	171	776	276	537	11
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	39	37	44	29	26	12
Dysentery	5	354	32	3	33	11
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers ..	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	6	5	3	6	8	7
Meningococcal infection ..	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	—	3	3	3
Food Poisoning	2	5	9	—	5	6

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

<i>Number of children who completed full course of immunisation during 1960</i>			<i>Number of children given reinforcing injection</i>
<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>	
961	46	1,007	521

**NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED AT ANY TIME
UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1960**

<i>Age at 31.12.60 Born in</i>	<i>Under 1 year 1960</i>	<i>1-4 years 1956-1959</i>	<i>5-14 years 1946-1955</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number immunised	465	2,427	5,308	8,200

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

<i>Number immunised during 1960</i>		
<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
963	41	1,004

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	<i>Number of persons vaccinated during the year</i>					
<i>Age at date of vaccination</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 year</i>	<i>2-4 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>15 years or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary vaccination	303	18	19	19	37	396
Re-vaccination	—	—	3	31	171	205

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

(number vaccinated during 1960)

		<i>No. given 2 injections</i>	<i>No. given 3 injections</i>
Children born since 1943	.. ..	1,047	1,708
Young Persons 1933-1942	.. ..	490	1,565
Adults born before 1933	.. ..	3,685	801
<i>Total</i>	.. ..	5,222	3,074

TUBERCULOSIS

<i>Year</i>	<i>New Cases</i>			<i>Deaths</i>		
	<i>Respi-ratory</i>	<i>Non-Respi-ratory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Respi-ratory</i>	<i>Non-Respi-ratory</i>	<i>Total</i>
1951	63	8	71	11	4	15
1952	74	4	78	11	1	12
1953	76	13	89	7	1	8
1954	76	16	92	4	1	5
1955	71	6	77	4	2	6
1956	51	7	58	3	—	3
1957	33	3	36	3	—	3
1958	14	5	19	3	—	3
1959	36	6	42	3	1	4
1960	37	8	45	4	—	4

The 429 cases on the Register at the end of the year were classified as follows:—

<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
234	162	17	16	251	178

The following table gives details of the age incidence of the new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during the year:—

AGE INCIDENCE OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS
FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1960

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—34	3	6	2	3	—	—	—	—
35—44	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
45—54	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65+	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
Total	21	16	2	6	4	—	—	—

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1960
(FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION)

Disease	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	All Ages
Scarlet Fever	1	9	—	—	—	10
Whooping Cough	13	24	1	—	—	38
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	1	—	—	—	—	1
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	5	5	1	—	—	11
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	3	3	—	4	12
Dysentery	3	4	4	—	—	11
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	1	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	4	2	7
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	3	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	1	1	4	—	—	6
Malaria (contracted abroad)	—	—	—	—	—	—

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1960
(FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION).

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet fever ..	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	10
Whooping cough ..	3	—	—	5	4	2	2	3	1	7	6	5	38
Polio—paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
non-paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	1	1	11
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	4	3	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	9	—	12
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	11
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Paratyphoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	7
Meningococcal infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Food poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10	5	4	8	6	4	5	9	1	11	24	13	100

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1960 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Births		Deaths		Infant Deaths		Tuberculosis Deaths	
		No.	Rate adjusted	No.	Rate adjusted	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1928	24,290	322	13.1	229	9.4	21	65	13	0.54
1929	24,350	334	13.7	289	11.9	16	48	19	0.78
1930	24,350	311	12.8	239	9.8	13	42	16	0.62
1931	24,310	256	10.5	272	11.2	16	62	25	1.03
1932	*34,433	400	12.3	356	11.0	25	62	22	1.08
1933	35,070	379	10.8	392	11.2	17	45	24	0.68
1934	35,140	443	12.6	367	10.4	20	45	25	0.71
1935	35,680	400	11.2	406	11.4	11	28	31	0.87
1936	36,080	436	12.1	412	11.5	22	50	22	0.61
1937	37,260	498	13.4	420	11.3	20	40	22	0.59
1938	38,130	544	14.6	410	10.7	21	39	22	0.58
1939	39,190	534	14.0	459	11.6	19	36	30	0.77
1940	41,670	578	13.9	508	12.2	28	47	30	0.72
1941	44,180	690	15.6	487	11.0	31	44	22	0.50
1942	43,770	705	17.1	419	9.6	22	31	24	0.55
1943	43,540	856	19.6	462	10.6	33	39	19	0.44
1944	43,930	885	20.0	406	9.3	30	34	28	0.64
1945	42,820	823	19.2	429	10.0	38	46	31	0.71
1946	43,410	858	19.7	438	10.1	27	31	25	0.58
1947	43,780	865	19.8	482	11.0	31	36	29	0.66
1948	45,180	782	17.31	445	9.85	18	23.02	37	0.82
1949	45,860	797	17.38	505	11.56	21	26.35	15	0.33
1950	46,780	723	15.46	482	10.82	14	19.36	12	0.26
1951	45,850	694	15.14	532	12.18	18	25.94	15	0.33
1952	46,200	720	15.58	447	10.16	16	22.22	12	0.27
1953	46,400	703	15.15	442	10.01	20	28.45	8	0.17
1954	46,590	669	14.22	427	9.35	18	26.91	5	0.11
1955	46,790	678	14.26	465	10.13	17	25.07	6	0.13
1956	47,110	698	14.67	509	11.88	13	18.34	3	0.06
1957	48,080	750	15.42	469	10.63	12	16.00	3	0.06
1958	48,470	813	16.61	539	12.12	7	8.61	3	0.06
1959	49,390	883	17.70	522	11.41	13	14.72	4	0.08
1960	50,400	987	19.39	570	12.10	21	21.28	4	0.08

* As constituted on the 1st April, 1932.

